CAPITAL TOPICS.

THE FALLEN WAR SECRETARY

A SPEEDY TRIAL TO TAKE PLACE

ARRANGEMENTS FOR IMPFLACHMENT

MADAME RUMOR ON THE WING

OF A FIJLL CONFESSION

CALEB WHO COULD NOT LIE

FAS LINE OF BUSINESS HE IS A TAHLEF AND A COWARD

THE EXCIT EMENT GRADUALLY SEBSIDING

DEMPOCRATIC CAUCUS AND CURRENCY A NICE LITTLE FUSS ON HAND

THEY AGREE TO DISAGREE

And Are Discordant and Belligerent

Ravenus Appointments. Andrew K. Cook and Wm. B. Gragg have been appointed storekeepers for the Eighth district of

Money Orders to Canada-An arrangement has been made by the Post Office Department with the Dominion Government by which the system recently inaugurated for the exchange of money orders between the United States and Canada is extended to New-

DAMAICA AND HAVII MAIL The Department gives notice that the steamer Atlas, scheduled to carry a mail to Hayti and Jameica on the 9th instant, will not sail until the 11th.

Financial-The Treasury now holds \$356,295,750 in bonds to secure national bank dirculation, and \$18,721,500 to secure public deposits; United States bonds deposited for circulation for the week ending Saturday, March 4, was \$79,000; United States bonds beld for circulaton withdrawn for the week bonds beid for circulation withdrawn for the week ending Saturday, March 4, was \$781,800, making a decrease in the outstanding circulation of over \$700,000; mational bank circulation cutstanding, \$400,415,440, of which amount \$2,099,100 are gold notes; internal revenue received Saturday, \$418,-182,44; month to date, \$1,278,583.90; incal year to date, \$76,548,176,46; custems Saturday, \$418,012.79; month to date, \$1,785,801,76; fiscal year to date, \$101,608,481.80.

The Feorganization at the White House. The position of officials at the White House may be authoritatively stated as follows: Gen. Habcock, who never drew salary as a secretary, but drew it as an engineer officer, returns to duty, and Col. Fred. Grant is assigned to his place. Gen. Babcock's retirement did not create a vacancy, nor does Col. Grant's selection create a rew position. Both draw army par I may P I make position. Both draw army par I may P I make poid the office known to law as private secretary to the President. He takes A. S. H. White's place at the interior Department and Ulysses Grant, ir., takes Mr. Luckey's place. Mr. C. C. Snithn nods the same position he has always held, as assistant private secretary.

Portugal at the Centennial. Information has been received from a reliable quarter that the sum of \$22,000 has been requested by the Portuguese Government in the Cortes for the purpose of rendering the Portuguese exhibi-tion as attractive and complete as possible. This sum is intended for two sections in farticu-This sum is intended for two sections in Particular, namely, the agricultural and the industrial, which two sections appear to have attracted the greater part of the attention of Portugal. According to a telegraphic dispatch, the goods are nearly ready to be embarked on board a steam transport to be conveyed to Philadelphia. A payllion is to be erected on the Exhibition grounds to serve as a bureau for the Portuguese commission. The display of wines, from present indications, will undoubtedly deserve the particular attention of those concerned in the wine trade.

Armes and Robinson. With reference to a Chicago dispatch, dated March 4, associating Captain George A. Armes with Captain G. T. Robinson in criminal prac-tices while officers in the United States army, Captain Armes says, although they belonged to associates. It appears from official documents that Captain Armes was tried and dismissed the that Captain Armes was tried and dismissed the service on false charges preferred against him by two officers, against whom Armes had previously preferred charges, and on which they were tried within two months thereafter, found guilty, and sentenced to be dismissed, cashiered and impris-oned in the penilentiary for three years and fined

ee each.
The Military Committee of the House in Feb-The Military Committee of the House in February, 1874, in their report on the bill authorizing and directing the Secretary of War to give Captain Armes an honorable discharge, say that there was nothing in the record to justify the sentence that was imposed by the court-martial; that the charges were preferred through motives of jealousy and revenge, and the proceedings show that there was a determination on the part of those officers who instigated the prosecution to have Armes dismissed at any cost. The committee speak in high terms of the record of Captain Armes' bravery and gallantry, and say that numerous statements from responsible and well-known clinens also show that Captain Armes was considered an unright and honorable man by those who have known him longest and best. The bill to which allusion is above made became a law, under which he was honorably discharged with one year's extra pay.

The Belknap Case. The Belknap Care.

Belknap impeachment case assumes a very peculiar shaps through the flight of the witness, Marsh, to Canada. It appears that when the committee finished the examination of Marsh he went to Mr. Clymer and asked if they were through with him. Mr. Clymer told him they were and went with him to the Clerk's office, where he drew his pay and mileage as a witness and was discharged. Mr. Bass protested against the discharge on the ground that he would be wanted before the impeachment court. The testimony of Marsh, already taken, is the sole ground of impeachment, but, in its present shape, is not competent evidence before the Sentestiving as a court of impeachment.

Marsh's testimeny cannot be reproduced except through his presence, and the extradition treaty with Great Britain does not cover the case, the charge against Marsh not coming within the category of murder, arson or forgery, or the utterance of forged papers. It is therefore a question just now whether the charges against éten. Belknap will not fall to the ground. This can be answered in the negative, for the evidence of Evans, the contractor, and collateral evidence from various sources, even the probability of bringing Mrs. Belknap into court, is held sufficient to establish guilt.

An anticipated Convession. Marsh he went to Mr. Clymer and asked if they

AN ANTICIPATED CONFESSION. It is asserted by some of Gen. Beiknap's friends that he will do his best to shield Mrs. Beiknap, his present wife, as well as the memory of his previous wife, and that he will, when asked to plead, stop all turther proceedings by a plea of guilty. This is not, however, determined, but is a probability.

THE ARTICLES OF INPEACHMENT.

The articles of impeachment will number twenty-eight. The charges are full and explicit, and the counteramble over a good deal of legal cap paper. The articles were finished on Saturday, and were spreed to by the unanimous vote of the Judiciary Committee. They will be formally presented tr-day, and the House will elect managers by bailed. The Senate will constitute itself a high court of impeachment, and no one can tell whether the trial will be long or short.

It is understood that, unless General Belknap pleads guilty, the man Evans, the post trader at Fort Sill, and others will be summoned as witnesses. If that proceeding is necessary delay must, of course, ensue. It is claimed by members of the Committee on Expenditures in the War Department that they have more evidence of a like character to the evidence as it now stands in that case, or the statements of Evans, are not sufficient to make a case in the District Court, enough can be proven in other matters to easily suffice. It is intended that THE ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

THE GRAND JURY SHALL PIND THE GRAND JURY SHALL FIND an indictment on the circumstance of the existence of Marsh's testimony, and the court shall try the cases of Marsh, (if they can catch him.) Tomlinson, Evans and Belknap. The most unpleasant feature of the case is that Mrs. Belknap will undoubtedly be brought into it with a view of punishment by the District Court. The court will be called in special session to try these cases. The Attorney General is trying his best push the matter to speedy trial, and is gathering the evidence as rapidly as possible.

THE SCOUNDREL IN THE MATTER

and that he would be wanted immediately, both as a witness and a felon.

THE EXCITEMENT SUBSIDING THE EXCITAMENT SUBSIDING.

Since the excitement growing out of the first announcement of the affair, the interest has kept up at fever heat, but the only matter that caused excitted comment yesterday was the flight of Marsh. It was evident that he was despised by everybody, and all expressed a desire that some way of catching him should be discovered. THE SUCCESSORSHIP

as Secretary of War was freely discussed. The names most prominently mentioned were Colonel Webster, of Chicago, formerly chief of artillery on General Grant's staff, General Butler and General Garfield. It is known that the last-named does not desire the place, and the most probable selection seemed to be Colonel Weister. He is a man of considerable ability and sterling integrity. He was an excellent officer in the army, and his record is first-class in all stations where he has been placed. The early selection of a successor is made advisable by the fact that Secretary Hobeson was only designated for ten days, and a new Secretary of War is needed to give his entire attention to the office.

The Attorney General is still arranging for the prorecution of ex-Secretary Helkmap. There was a long consultation Saturday between Judge Pierrepont and United States District Attorney Wells on questions of law etc., permaining to this case. The grand jury will meet to-day, when the indictment is expected to be found. Judge Pierrepont also had a consultation with the President Saturday on business regarding the criminal prosecution. The Labinet officers do not hesitate to express with all others their sincer reggret at the unfortunate fail of Gen. Beland, and while they sympathize with him in the affliction he is now under, are yet unanimous in the demand that the full measure of consequences of his conduct shall be meted out to him. The great party which has been betrayed, as well as

The Democratic Currency Caucus. The Democratic caucus met on Saturday night, and had a long pow wow. There were two propositions before the committee. One was to make absolute repeal of the resumption act, and and prepare for it by gradual accumulation of

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of each national banking association during each and every year from and atter July 1, 1878, and until the fall and complete resumption of the payment in specie of its circulating notes, to set aside and retain from coin receivable and interest on the bonds deposited with the Treasurer of the United States as security for its circulation, an amount equal to three per cent, of its circulation and amount equal to such association and not surrendered, and from the date of its resumption of specie payments as aforesaid the amount of coin to be held and maintained as a resumption fund shall at no time be less than thirty per cent, of its outstanding circulation; that the coin by this section airccaed to be set aside and retained shall be as part of the

pass a bill to repeal the resumption act the hard-money Democrats would bolt the caucus agree-ment. Messrs, Holman and others threatened to go into the House and Johnands with the soft-money Republicans, and calculations were made

The House met to consider the Hawalian treaty, it being the purpose to discuss the treaty. The reading of the warral of yesterday occupied three quarters of an acar, after which Mr. WOOD, of N. Y., who was entitled to the floor, moved that the House adjourn Mr. foor moved that the House adjourn. He said his reason was that he was not in the House yes-terday when the order for to day's session was terday when the order for to day's session was made. He wanted to make his speech to convince members. He did not want to make his speech in the presence of less than a quorum, for he was not making his speech for buncombe, for the newspapers or even for prosperity, but to convince the House, and he wanted a quorum.

Mr. KELLLY also protected against proceeding at this time with this important discussion. He would suggest that the House go into

COMMITTEE OF THE WHOLE, and that gentlemen who were prepared to do so and that generalement was were propared to do so make speeches on general subjects.

Mr. HALE contended that that would be a vio-lation of the order made yesterday, and that it had always been held that it would be dangerous to violate an order for a fixed purpose.

The SPEAKER held to the same view, and The SPLAKER held to the same view, and said no other subject could be properly discussed. It was finally agreed that Mr. Wood should not be deprived of the bour to which he was entitled, but that other gentlemen should speak on the treaty.

The House then went into Committee of the Whole, (Mr. Savier in the chair,) and Mr. REAGAN, of Texas, proceeded to speak in opposition to the treaty, arguing that it would not be of the least advantage to the United States.

Mr. WARD, of N. Y., advocated the treaty as intended to advance the most substantial commercial interests on the Pacific coast.

Mr. JAJUBS, of Washington Territory, contended that the people of the Pacific coast demanded the treaty for the benefit of their material interests.

manded the treaty for the beneat of their ma-terial inferests.

Mr. WOODWORTH, of Ohto, next took the floor, but left the Hawaii treaty, and made a speech in favor of the passage of the bill to pay bounties to the heirs of soldiers who served less then one year in the late war, and the House then, at 720 o'clock, adjourned:

The Senate was not in session to-day.

The House Committee on Post Office Affairs met recently, and consumed the entire time of Agent J. G. Hester, who was employed by Postmaster General Jewell to go to Sumter county,
Ala., in September, 1874, and apprehend, if possible, the murderers of the colored mail agent,
Thos. L. ley. The testimony of Capt. Hester. In
brief, was that immediately after the murder
alluded to Postmater General Jawell requested
bim to go to Sumter county, Ala., and apprehend
the murderers. Alr. Jewell said that he would
be allowed the usual compensation of a special
agent of the Department, \$1,000 per annum and \$5
a day for subsistence and expenses. Witness replied that he would not go for less than \$10 a day
as salary and \$5 a day for subsistence. He did go
and remained away eighty-seven days, and upon
his return presented his bill at \$10 per day for
eighty-seven dayr. The auditor of the Post Office
Department refused to allow it in the shape it
was made out, whereupon he made out a new bill
at the rate of \$1,000 per annum and \$5 per day,
and an additional bill for \$435 for extraordinary
expenses included, and he repiled. The risk of
my life, great nerve power, and expense of brain
power." He bad made between forty and fifty
arrests, but had falled to make any conviction.
He gave as a recison for this that one of the principal witnesses had been poisoned, another ran
off, and the remainder intimidated. With a KuKlux grand jury, there was no hope of even indictiment.

off, and the remainder intimidated. With a Kuklux grand jury, there was no hope of even indictment.

The witness told Judge Ragan that H he and
his entire committee had been present and witnessed the murder of key not even an indictment
could have been found, because it was impossible
to impanel a jury without several of its members being Ku Klux, and H a fair jury could
have been impaneled the witnesse would have
been murdered. When asked whether he had
ever seen a Ku Klux, witness replied that he had
ever seen a Ku Klux, witness replied that he had
ever seen a Ku Klux, witness replied that he had
even two hundred of them mounted at one time,
eating the Government rations sent to Alabama
for the benefit of the residents of the overflowed
districts, while said. Ku Klux were hunting, intimidating and driving the nagroes from plantations, and in addition interfering with the progress of the United States mail by driving back
the mail agents. The entire testimony, so far
from doing Mr. Jewell any injury, went to show
that he was simply seeking to protect the lives
of his agents and the mail matter in their custody by bringing to speedy justice the perpetrators of the ley murder. As far as the pay
allowed is concerned it must be conceded that for
the risks he ran in his labor and the class of outlaws he was dealing with Mr. Heeter did not
make or receive any great or exorbitant sum
from the Government.

PROSECUTION IN THE DISTRICT COURT. The Attorney General is still arranging for the resecution of ex-Secretary Belknap. There was

and prepare for it by gradual accumulation of coin, as follows:

A Bill to provide for the gradual resumption of specie payment.

Be it exected, &c., That it shall be the duty of the Secretary of the Treasury, during each and every year, from and after July 1, 1876, and until the legal-tender notes of the United States shall be convertible into coin, to cause it to be set aside and retained in coin an amount equal to three par centum of such legal tender notes outstanding, and from the date of such convertibility as aloresaid, the amount of coin set saide and retained as aforesaid shall be held as a resumption fund in respect to said legal tender notes, and shall at no time be less than 30 per centum of such outstanding legal tender notes, and shall at no time be less than 30 per centum of such outstanding legal tender notes, and shall at no time be less than 30 per centum of such outstanding legal tender notes; Provided, however, That the coin so set aside and retained as above provided shall be counted as a part of the sinking fund for the purchase or the payment of the public debt as required by section 3,6% of the Revised Statutes.

Sec. 2. That it shall be the duty of each national banking association during each and every year from and atter July 1, 15% and until the idl

be set aside and retained shall be as part of the lawful money reserve which said aspeciations are by existing laws required to maintain.

Sec. 3. That so much of section 3 of an act entitled "An act to provide for the resamption of specie payments," approved January 14, 1873, as required the Secretary of the Treasury to redeem legal-tender notes to the amount of cighty per centum of the issue of maional bank notes issued to any banking association increasing its capital or circulation, or to any association newly organized, as provided in said section, and also somuch of said section 3 as relates to or provides for the redemption in coin or the United States legal-tender notes on or after January 1, 1879, and all other provisions of law inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

other provisions of law inconsistent with this act, are hereby repealed.

Saveral speeches were made, and it was found that there was no possibility to come to an agreement. An adjournment was finally reached, with the understanding that the caucus assemble again on Tuesday.

the majority, but it was shown that if they did near a built or repeal the resumption act the hand.

money Republicans, and calculations were made that they could find twenty Republicans to go in with them. Mr. Morrison, Mr. Payne and others gave them to understand that they might do their worst, and that they would get besten at their game. Mr. Morrison has made it distinctly understood that he will not adjourn the House to-day to head off any foolish measure they may HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

form.

The board had said in one of its sessions that Stockwell should be made to refund this money, as he had expended it without their authoriza-

the session in listening to the testimony of Special

NEW YORK, March 4.—The following circular New York, March 4.—The following circular has been issued to-day by Mr. Vanderbilt, of the New York Central railroad; Mr. Cassatt, of the Philadelphia road, and Mr. Jewett, of the Erie railway, abolishing all former contracts, &c.:

From and after this date the West bound rates of freight established for transportation over this railway will be rigidly adhered to, and no deductions, rebates or allowances shall be made under any previous arrangement, or on any pretext whatever.

In the Southwest the Virginia and Tennessee air-line is adopting the course of disregarding rates wherever rebates are allowed.

GENERAL INTELLIGENCE.

THE DEMOCRATIC PRESS IN A BAGE

FEELING BAD OVER BABCOCK'S ACQUIPTAL

THE ATTORNEY GENERAL MADE RESPONSIBLE

A FEW FRAGMENTS OF BASELESS CHARGES A SANGUINARY BOWIE-KNIFE FIGHT

A FAIR FEMALE BENT ON SUICIDE

THE WHISKY WAR.

The Democratic Fress Venting Its Spite on the Attorney General. ST. Louis, March 5.—The Times to day publishes a somewhat lengthy statement of what purports to be part of the secret history of whisky

Plerrepost was very active and realous in the prosecution until Babcock was indicted, when his order cooled, and he began to use his influence ardor cooled, and he tegan to use his influence and the power of his office to save that gentleman. With this view it is asserted the Attorney General sent for District Attorney Dyer to come to Washington. Dyer went, and while there Pierreport, on the piea that it was very important and even necessary that he, as the nead of the Department of Justice, should know what the prosecution would be in the Babcock case, obtained from him, by the greatest and moss inexcusable hypoerisy, a detailed statement of all the oral testimony against Babcock, the whole plan of the presecution, what he intended to present the evidence, &c.

This information, it is alleged, Pierrepont made over for the use of Babcock's counsel, in order to

nut this, too, with the President's knowledge and consent. Mr. Storrs, the senior counsel for Babcock, remained in Washington, and whatever Pierrepent obtained from Dver in regard to the case he first reported to the President, and after consultation with him Storrs got the benefit of all he had learned. The Attorney General's private office was the place where the plans to defeat the Government in its case against Babcock were matured. It is then asserted that while Pierrepont was at the outset very earnest in prosecuting the whisky ring, believing it would redound to his credit as chief law officer of the Government, he soon found he was overshadowed by Secretary Hristow, the people and prosecuting efficers giving that gentleman credit for every blow struck against the ring. This filled Pierrepont with envy. He became jealous of Bristow's popularity, and pined heart and seal with the Granf faction and Bristow combination. This gave him a firm hold on

THE REGARD OF THE PRESIDENT,
and enabled him to sid in defeating Bristow's
plans, and thus weaken him among the people
and with the whole Administration. So he had
a double purpose in gaining the Government to
save Baboock from conviction. He would establish his position with Grant for the present and
future, and aid to weaken Bristow by making it
appear that the indictment of Babcock was a
scheme to injure Grant and advance Bristow's
political interests. Col. Typer and assistants are
fully aware of Pierrepont's treachery now.

The day Gen. Babcock was acquitted Col. Dyer
said publicly that he had contended against an
eltheat which was bound to deleat him all the
time. He deelined to give any explanation, but
the fact that his eyes had just been opened to
this element of opposition was apparent.

The article also address Pierrepont's
The article also address Pierrepont with maneuvreing for the removal of Gen. Henderson,
special counsel for the Government here, but
there is nothing said on this point but what has
been already published. THE REGARD OF THE PRESIDENT,

The Irwin Case-New York, March 4.—The examination as to belonging to the Pacific Mail company, was continued to-day. Several witnesses were examined. pany, was then called, and testified that hedrew

neodore Johnson, former secretary of the company, was then called, and testified that hedrew a set of checks at the order of Mr. Bellows, vice president of the company, to the order of the president, A. B. Stockwell. These checks were returned to the witness with orders te draw them to the order of Richard H. Irwin.

He understood these checks were to pay expenses of A. B. Stockwell at Washington. At that time witness was acting as treasurer pro. tem. A short time after giving these checks he was instructed to fill out margin on a check back with the name of A. B. Stockwell. It was understood that Irwin had been four or five months in Washington attending in the interests of Stockwell, and getting a subsidy through Congress.

In February, 1872, a resolution was passed by the board, authorizing the president to employ counsel. Stockwell stated that he had been at a personal expense of \$600,000.

The witness then stated that they wanted him not to go to testify before the Congressional Committee, but he went on peremptory summons from Washington. The expenses at that place were dinners and suppers, and keeping the "Press' in form.

The investigation was then adjourned until

South American Notes.

LONDON, March 5.—Intelligence has been received at Lisben from Buenos Ayres by steamer the Argentine States and Paraguay, signed Feb. ruary 5. The government at Buenos Ayree agrees to refer the question between Pilcomayo and Rio Verde to the arbitration of the President of the Verde to the arbitration of the President of the United States. The treaty gives Cerrito to the Argentine Republic, but that territory must not be forfeited in time of peace.

The evacuation of the Argentine territory by Brazil was to begin forthwith and will probably be completed before the expiration of the term of five months specified by the treaty.

Senbor Machain has been nominated Envoy of Paraguay to the United States, and will represent Paraguay at the Centennial Exhibition. It is probable that he will also be charged with the request to President Grant to arbitrate between Paraguay and the Argentine States.

A Bloody Fight. TRURK HAUTE, IND., March 4.—A special to the Express says that at Middleburg, Clay county, last night, about 10 o'clock, George Watts and his brother Thomas appeared in the street with butcher-knives, counter weights and pistols and assaulted Freeman Reed and Louis Seigly, whom they supposed had shot through their store door. George Watts was shot through the left temple, and died in about thirty minutes. Reed was struck in the head with a heavy weight and stabbed in the back on each side of the spinal column with a large butcher knife, which was driven in to the handle and broken off at the point in the body. The two men died about five minutes apart.

Sr. Louis, March 4 .- In the matter of the motion for a new trial for Wm. McKee, three depo-sitions were filed in the United States Court today. They are from Joel F. Rice, Henry P. Brown and Geo. Livensbarger, and are measurably corroborative of the affidavit of Wateon Foster relative to statements alleged to have been made by Hugh T. Summers, one of the jurors in the McKee trial.

Murder in Baltimore.

BALTIMORE, March 5.- During an altercation BALTIMORE, March & During an attercation last night, corner Cooksie and Beacon streets, Locust Point, between three sailors of the British ship Lake Superior and Edward Roach and John Butler, the latter was stabbed in the heart by one of the sailors named Francis Mahoney. Butler lived but a few minutes after being stabbed. Mahoney has been arrested.

Caleb, the Coward who Fled. NEW YORK, March 8.-A special dispatch from Montreal says C. P. March has arrived there,

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

AUGUSTA, ME., March 5,-Governor Connor has appointed President Chamberlain, of Bow-doin college, as Centennial orator for Maine at the Centennial Exposition. SALT LAKE CITY, March 4 .- No express train from the West to-day at Ogden and none expect-ed to-morrow. Difficulty is reported from snow between Truckee and Claso. Boston, March 4.—A Liverpool firm proposes to establish a line of screw steamers between that

ort and Boston, and the first steamer, the Ibe-PHILADELPHIA, March 4.—The Belmont Park Association, whose grounds are near those of the Centennial buildings, have elected Col. Henry S. Russell, of Boston, president, and will give \$300,000 in premiums during the coming season.

NASHVILLE, March 4.—The American to-mor-NAMEVILLE, MERCH 4.—INC. AMERICAN COMMINGTON WILL CONTAIN A Statement that in 1873 the Secretary of War rejected a bid of the Knoxville Marble Company to furnish head-stones for national cemeteries, although it was the lowest bid by \$48,600, and the contract was awarded to an Indian trader at Keokuk.

The country shopkeeper said: "Here, my friend, those balls of butter I bought of you last week all proved to be just three ounces short of a pound." And the farmer innocently answered: "Well, I don't see how that could be for I used one of your pound bars of soap for a weight,"

TEXAS AND PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Voice from California-Public Sentiment on that Coast

The following private letter from a well-known citizen will be read with interest:

Los Angeles, Cal., Jan. 28, 1876. NY DEAR FRIEND CHARLEY: The people of California are delighted to know that Texas and the South generally are alive to their interest. The building of the Texas and Pacific railroad as a competing line will accomplish more for the South than any and everything that Congress can grant you, and do more towards allaying the bitter sectional prejudices than all that has been done since the war. But you are mistaken if you suppose that Southern California and the few Southern States are to receive all the benefits of this road. The Eastern and Middle States will profit as much or

MORE THAN THE SOUTH by having a competing line across the continent. The merchants of San Francisco and New York and all the Eastern States are terribly oppressed by the present monopoly. The only alternative they have is to submit to the oppression, or ship by sail around the horn, as the railroad companies have controlled the route across the lethmus. But the people do not like long sea voyages is this age of steam; time is too valuable and the heavy tariff is submitted to. Thus every merchant, every mechanic and every traveler from all the Eastern States pays a HEAVY TRIBUTE TO THE MONOPOLIST.

We have just been informed that they will make no deduction even for Centennial excursion tickets. There are thousands on the coast who wish to go, but the fare is so exorbitant that none but the wealthy will be able to enjoy that pleasure. Don't you know if Col. Scott had his line across to the Pacific coast that these cormorants would be been feet people to so at half pricet. panies.

Los Angeles is situated twenty miles from the ceean, and all the freight that I have seen since I have been in this country came from the beach on a little railroad that belongs to Huntinston and the Southern Pacific Railroad Company at five dollars per ton until a few months ago. John Jones, now a United States Senator, commenced to build a railroad from the ocean to some rich with the company at the mountains back of this city.

nines he owns in the mountains back of this city the moment the road was finished as far as Lo

to one dollar per ton, and passage, which was formerly two dollars and fifty cents, is now fifty cents. The people of Los Angeles newer knew how much they were swindled until this little road was built. So it will be when Scott's road is completed. The people of the United States will then learn for the first time shat they have actually been swindled to the extent of a hundred millions since the Central Pacific has been built. Talk about controlling the fares peak freights on these roads by law! It is possesse. Why we can't even make them pay the interest on the bonds, and the five per soft, sinking land, which they owe the Government. Neither can we make them pay the tay for which their roads are assessed. On sais coast they now seem to control Legislatures, courte and everything that comes in the way. What could they not do if they controlled the Pacific end of both roads? It is even now believed by many that Hantington will have power enough.

ro CONTROL CONGRESS

against the interest of the whole people of the United States. We will not believe it until we see it. We know that their money can put down one and raise up another on this coast at their pleasure, but we are not willing to believe they have this power all over the continent yet, notwithstanding they elected several of their willing toolis from this State, who are now in Congress. But, you say, "the people are afraid of snonopolies. Better pay for the Texas Pacific out of the public Treasury twice over than to put the carrying trade across this continent all in the hands of a monopoly, for, in addition to being swindled out of the price of the road every few years by Exchallent and the hands of an every Legislature in the Union, and we should be completely at their mercy. But you mistake the matter altogether when you say Scott wants a subsidy. He has never asked for a dollar, nor does he want adollar from the Government. He only asks security of the Government, for which he is ready to place in the hands of the Government twice the amount to hold as an indemnity. You might ask why he will not put this in the hands of those who will but by the bonds. I will tell you. The amount of money required is more than can be raised in America, and it must come from Europe, where the present Pacific Raifroad Companies obtained money to build their road. TO CONTROL CONGRESS

than can be raised in America, and it must come from Europe, where the present Pacific Railroad Companies obtained money to build their road. But the Europeane have been so SHAMEFULLY TREATED by the Pacific railroad companies that they require additional security. Thus you see that Huntington and his class have acted so badly with everybody that they have destroyed the credit of

everybody that they have destroyed the credit of all Americans abroad, thereby blocking up the way of Tom Seett. Whether they did this thing on purpose to forestall Tom Scott we cannot tell. Nevertheless, it was done, and, for the credit of the American people, Congress should grant the security asked. There are two things the people want and expect Congress should grant the security asked by the Texas Pacific, making such terms as will secure the Government against the possibility of loss, and then take hold of the Union and Central and all other roads which have been built by Government aid and compet them to pay into the Treasury the thirty-odd millions now due the Government. The idea that A PEW UNSCRUPULOUS MEN

should daringly attempt to swindle the Government to that extent, and then have the face to use that money to thwart the wishes of the people in an enterprise of great national interest, is the boldest ourage we have ever heard or read of. Has it already come to this, that the American people are but pupits in the hands of these bold intriguers? No, it cannot be so; Congress will relieve us. But you fear the coming Presidential election will make Congress timid in dealing with these matters. He not deceived. The party that neglects the great interest of the people by catering to the wishes of a monopolist will never ellect their President. Yours, &c.,

B. L. Peel.

A Few Pertinent Questions Which May, by

Those Concerned, by Considered Imperti-WASHINGTON, D. C., March 3, 1876.

To the Editor of the National Republican:

Sim: Without the slightest desire to palliate
the offense of the ex-Secretary of War, but, on
the contrary, hoping that he may be made to suffer the full penalty of the law, I desire to ask you several questions regarding certain "honora-ble gentlemen;" (for, are they not "all honorable

men?")

1. Where were the "honorable men" selected

Percentatives to Where were the "honorable men" selected by the "honorable" House of Representatives to conduct the prosecution during the years 1883 and 1844?
 Bid they during said years take, or attempt to take, any property of the Government of the United States; and if so, have they accounted for the same?
 What were their relations with the Govern-ment during said years?

8. What were their relations with the Government during said years?
4. Have they taken advantage of any statute of limitations, or simply of the maxmanimity of the grand old party that saved the country, to resume their places as offices?
3. By whose leave do they now assume the dignity of members of the House of Representatives of the United States and the preax honorable if not by that of the men who crushed out rebellon?
6. Do they imagine that their offense has been forgotten?

orgotten?
7. What is the penalty of treason under the 7. What is the penalty of treason under the law?
8. How many men did John Brown have at his back in his invasion of Virginia?
9. How was he disposed of?
10. Did any of the prosecutors have more men under their command than Brown had under his during the years mentioned, and for what purpose?

Of course, Mr. Editor, I do not mean to even Of course, air. Editor, I do not mean to even imagine where these "honorable" gentlemen would be if the same rule of "justice" were meted out to them that was measured out to the John Brown aforesaid.

11. Would we have had a government to sustain if these "honorable" gentlemen had then had their way, and would its integrity have been of any account? any account?

12. If these or any of these gentlemen (beginnen) desired pardon. I mean "honorable gentlemen") desired then to destroy the Government, are they now worthy of such a sacred trust as conditing the interests of the Government to their care?

Don't answer the last question, but please let the old soldiers of the Unin army do it. A roply to the others will much oblige an old Union roldier.

dier.

Finally, will you inform me regarding the dif-ference between the pusishment for the crime of tresson and that of bribers? Please do not so press your columns as to reply to all these questions at ence; but, with the aid of the "honorable" genonce: but, with the aid of the "honorable" gen-tlemen for the prosecution of the ex-Secretary of War, let us have all the light essential to a cor-rect formation of opinion. Fut none but honest men on guard; and never confide the interests of the Government of the United States to a man who has ever exhaled a breath of treason. "Let no guilty man escape" the condemnation of the old solders of the Unien. Let them understand that whilst we may forgive treason, we never for-get it.

Fred. Widdows' Anniversary Wedding. Last Friday evening Mr. and Mrs. Fred. Wed-dows celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of dows celebrated the twenty-fifth anniversary of their happy marriage. The nuptials at this silver wedding were celebrated by Rev. Dr. Newman, and hundreds of most sincere congratulations and expressed hopes of long-continued happiness were given by the company present, among whom were Hon. E. B. Franch and lady, Gen. Wm. H. Brown, Maj. J. Franktin Bates, J. S. Langworthy, Capt. C. C. Adams and lady, Mr. and Mrs. E. J. Boeraern. Mrs. Jonnie Rabbit, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Cherry, Mr. and Mrs. H. Diagman, Dr. and Mrs. Ms. Nayhew, Dr. and Mrs. J. T. Winter, Mr. and Mrs. W. S. C. Redman, Mr. A. DeMowbray, Miss Frank DeMowbray, Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Elgridge, Mr. A. M. Wheeler, Mr. Geo. M. Fisher, Mr. A. M. Wheeler, Mr. Geo. M. Fisher, Mr. M. B. Greens, Mr. and Mrs. E. L. Bartlett, Mrs. Emma Harker, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith and Mrs. E. L. Bartlett, Mrs. Emma Harker, of Richmond, Va.; Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Smith and Mrs. and Mrs. Thos. Robinson. The following were some of the beautiful presents received: A very beautifully chased silver basket, two handsome pickle jars, breakfrat cruit, card receiver, two elegant spoonholders, sirup cup, mustard cruit, one dozen sliver knives, bouquet holder, sugar and berry spoons, pick knife, fish silice, jelly ladle, pickle forks, fruit spoons, butter knives and two beautifully chased napkin rings. This agreeable occased will not soon be forgotten by those who enjoyed it. FROM BEYOND THE SEAS.

SCENES OF STRIFE IN HEDZEBOVING INFIDELS BUFCHERING THE CHERSTIANS

A COMMUNIST COMBAT IN SERVIA PEACE A VAIN AND HOPELESS THING

MINISTER SCHENCK HOMEWARD BOUND AUSTRIA'S EMPRESS IN ENGLAND

TURKEY.

Herregovinian Chiefs Still Obstinate Raotha, March 5.—According to advice from Sciavonic sources M. Rodich gave a hearing or Saturday to the insurgent leaders who have taken refuge in Cettinje. Twenty of these men were present; among them Luca, Wagovitch and were present; among them Luca, wasovice and other important leaders. They unanimously rejected the proposed referms. Rough threatened strict serveillance and withdraws of relief which Austria has hitherto granted she refugees, but the chiefs remained obdurate. Rodich appointed another interview for to-day to hear their final decision.

MASSACREING CHRISTIANS BY THE WHOLESALE. MASSACREING CHRISTIAM BY THE WHOLESALE.

Lowbox, March 6.—A dispatch from Vienna to
the Standard reports that Jjubobratich has organized a band of finergents in Dalmatia,
orossed the river Marcata, near Mekowich, and
entered Herzegovica on Saturday. He intends
to attack Mostar. The same dispatch says:
"After the reform firman was promulgated in
Northern Hospia, the Turks arose against the
Christians in some villages, killed several and
drove away she remainder. Many fugitives were
drowned in the river Unna."

BANGUINARY CONTEST IN SERVIA. LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch to the Bell News, from Vienna, says it is rumored that sanguinary conflict has taken place in Servia be tween Communists and the military.

GREAT BRITAIN. Militter Cohonak Romaward Bound. LIVERPOOL, March 4 .- Minister Schenck sailed

AN EMPRESS ABROAD.

LONDON, March 5 - The Empress of Austria has arrived in this city. ENGLISH PRESS ON THE PALL OF BELKNAP. ENGLISH PRESS ON THE FALL OF RELENAY.

LONDON, March 4.—The Times this morning says editorially of the Beffranp standal: "This event is the more grave because it is confirmatory of the suspicion which has long prevailed among the American people. Even we Europeans cannot but be struck with the sitered tones in which Americans speak, if not of their institutions, at least of the men who have the present direction of them."

The Mers, alluding to the same subject, says: "The American political life seems to be in any thing but a healthy condition." It refers to the whisky fraud trials, the Emma mine scandal and the downfall of Belknap, and says that "these soandals lift the vell fram a class of society which it was hitherto pretty generally supposed had as

scandal lift the veri fram a class of society which it was hitherto pretity generally supposed had as yet escaped the impurities of the social strata below, and they lead one to fear that some of the worst vices of municipal government may be percolating into the Federal Administration."

The Cabinet Difficulties Still Unsettled. LONDON, March 6.-The Paris correspondent the Times says: M. Casimir Perier, who was and was at first very conciliatory, gradually, and was at late tery continuously, grandarly, under private influences, increased his demands regarding the composition of the Cabinet. This caused a rupture, and it it now said that M. Ricard will take the Ministry of the Interior. This solution will admit of the formation of the Cabinet before the opening of the Chambers.

CONGRESS AND TEMPERANCE. Interesting Reminiscences of the Associ-

The Congressional Temperance Association as-sembled isst evening at Dr. Butler's Memorial church. The pester opened the exercises with prayer, invoking the mercies of Almighty God upon all in attendance, especially upon those (if any) who were in danger of being led astray by the temptations of strong drink. The choir then rang the one hundred and ferty ninth hymn of the Collection, beginning:

"All hall the power of Jesus' name;
Let angels prostrate fall."

Let angels prostrate fail."

The secretary then related some interesting reminiscences of the association in its earlier days. He stated the experience of the Hon. Humphrey Marshall, who had declared that the original temperance association had come to grief, the members holding the pledge in one hand and the champagne bottle in the other. "But," said the speaker, "that was at a time when only the stronger beverages were repudiated, and ale, beer, champagne, &c., were the entering wedges to the great evil of intemperance.

ated, and ale, beer, champagne, &c., were the entering wedges to the great evil of intemperance.

The cheir then sang the one hundred and forty fifth hymn:

"Mourn for the thousands slain,
The youthful and the strong."

Gen. Riley, the veteran temperance campaisner, was introduced and addressed the association at length. He said that when the temperance movement was first inaugurated wine, cider and beer were excepted from the pledge, but it was found that these beverages would make men drunk, and it was found necessary to include them all and forbid their use. He dweit in feeling terms upon the poor widows and orphans caused by the grog-shops. He once heard of a poor woman who rejoiced when she saw the grog-shop where her husband spent his time in fiamer, and he thought she was right in rejoicing, because her worst enemy was destroyed.

Hon. Rufus S. Frost, of Massachusetts, addressed the association beat, enjoining his hearers to stand firmly by the temperance cause and combat the monster, strong drink, at every stage of the contest. He related several touching locidents. He knew a lady, belonging to one of the best families in New York, "who now lies drunk in one of your hotels." After-viating several interesting reminiscences Art. Frost took his seat, and was followed by Mr. Drew, who made a few happy and apprepriate remarks.

The Doxology was sung, the benediction pronounced and the association adjourned, to meet subject to the call of the secretary.

A Standard of Tests to Secure the Same. As the question of a safe illuminating oil from petroleum is now agitating the public mind in all communities throughout the civilized world, it may not be out of place to give a few practical establish a standard for regulating the sale and use of such oils by proper legislation. It has been clearly demonstrated in the experience of all practical refiners of petroleum that an oil abso-lutely safe from danger, to be used in any ordi-nary lamp where light is needed, can be and is now made from petroleum. The standard univer-sally accepted by the refiner for safety and bril-

nary lamp were light is needed, can be and is now minds from petrolsum. The standard universally accepted by the refiner for safety and brilliancy of light is, oil to be water white in color, with edor sweet, specific gravity of 48° to 50° by Baumme, and fire test of 180° Fabrenheit. It is found that an oil with this combination of tests is perfectly distilled—entirely free from the vapering impurities which frequently generate that dangerous explosive gas, causing so much death and destruction.

When an oil has a pure white color, freed from a yellow shade, it is a proof that it does not contain any excess of parafine, and when heated in its use in a lamp will not separate and precipitate the heavy parts, as do oils overcharged with paraffine, which have an oil of 100° Fahrenheit or less on the surface, while at the lower part of the bowl of the lamp the oil will be 180° to 180° Fahrenheit in test. The color is not the only sure index of an excess of these impurities. By weighing the oil the specific gravity gives another proof. When an oil is heavier than 40° or 50° Baumme, with a fire test of 180° Fahrenheit, it is safe to decide that it has elements of unsafety, which, upon applying the ordinary heat of a lamp, will always explode. When the odor is sweet it is a safe index that the light and dangerous naphtha have been carefully extracted. They are the base of the pungent odors of ordinary illuminating oils. From the foregoing facts it is clearly illustrated that with a fire test to paid to the gravity and color also.

As these oils have to be very carefully manufactured, the cost is a shade higher than that of uncertain oils, (about 5 cents per gallon.) but will save that in superiority of light, counting nothing on safety. The refineries of all our large cities make this class of oil, but have not the same margins as on other grades, but, if proper lagislation is had to enforce its use, this difficulty will be overcome, as the labor to refine double the quantity would increase the cost but a triffs. Strin

"Have you any elm wood?" said a seedy-look. ing customer to a Boston dealer in wood. "Oh, yes," was the reply, "some down the wharf." The fellow bought a log. The next day he duplicated the purchase, and the day after. "What are you doing with this wood!" asked the dealer. "Every log is worth ten dollars since the Great Elm tumbled down," was the significant reply.

It is announced in the Troy Press that the Rev. N. H. Northup is about to organize the Free Church of Schemetady. Its dostrines are to be evangelical, and it is to be "aubject to no power outside of itself in the matter of discipline." Mr. Northup does not state whether Beecherism AMUSEMENTS.

Mr. Moncure D. Conway, formerfy of Washington, but for the last twelve years a resident of London, was met by a sympathetic audience at his first lecture and received a cordial welcom The subject of the lecture was "Oriental Reli-gions," and it was listened to from the first word to the last with marked attention. The religious to the last with marked attention. The religious of China, Japan, India, Persia and Arabia were passed in comparative review, and enthusiastic tributes were paid to Buddha and Mahomet.

Since Mr. Conway's arrival in Washington he has been induced by a number of our citizens to give here his new famous lecture on "The Natural History of the Devil." No lecture of the season has been more widely listened to than this, and the periosophical discussions which it has raised still continue in the press of some Western cities. The lecture is illustrated with the earliest Griental representations of Satan, Beeinsbub, Luther's Devil and other figures. It will be delivered this (Monday) evening at 8 o'clock, in Tsilmadge hall, on F. between Ninth and Tenth streets, though Mr. Conway's lecture to-morrow evening on the "Crowned Republic, or the English State and Statesmen," will be given at Willard hall.

Musical at Willard's.

The elegant pariors of Willard's hotel were crowded on Saturday evening by a select and critical audience to enjoy a musical provided by Colonel Cake for the guests of the hotel. A finselection of vocal and instrumental gens were arranged, which found competent expensents in Mrs. J. B. Bayley, Miss Georgie Hockins, Miss Jessie Crounse, the Misses Mattle and Rachel Coffin, Dr. Henry Perabeau, Mr. J. A. Turner, Mr. Morsell and Master Herman Rackamann Mr. Morsell and Master Herman Rackamann.
Mrs. Bayley and Miss Hoskins sang a duet from
"Der Freischutz" very sweetly, and the former
afterwards gave an aria from the same opera with
pleasing effect. Miss Hoskins' clear soprae voice
was aiterwards heard in a pretty sole, and Miss
Crounse proved herself a mistress of the plano.
Mr. Morsell sang the beautiful tenor solo "Now
Ever" in an artistle manner, while Dr. Perabeau
on the piano and Master Rackamann on the violin won deserved applause. The entertainment
was greatly enjoyed, and the thoughtuiness of
Willard's proprietor largely commended. Theatre Comique.

Mr. Sid. Smith, comedian and character actor appears this week at the Comique in the drama of "Under Bail." Major Burk, perhaps the finest drill artist in the world, is also engaged, as well drill artist in the world, is also engaged, as well as the Teutonic specialists, Thomas and Lottle Winnette. The Snow brother remaile, and Annie and Andy Hughes, Ucilins and Moore, Major Hamilton, Mailada Nagle and Agnes Hoyt. Miss Kitty Allyne is convalencent, but her friends will miss her for some timeyet. Zanlo Poole has been released from the custody of Mr. Gatchell and restored to his brothers.

Lincoln Hall-Von Bulow. Wednesday evening and Thursday afternoon Hans Von Bulow gives concerts at Lincoln hall These are his farewell appearances in this city, and the lovers of the best music the plane forte is capable of will secure seats. The young and talented soprane, Miss Lizzie Cronyn, will sing some choice selections on each occasion. Seats at Metzerott's.

The National Theatre-Pique This evening the play of " Pique" enters upon its second week at the National theatre. Circumstances have combined to create great curi-ceity concerning its merits, and this feeling on the part of the community is unabated. A TERRIBLE SUICIDE.

A Prisoner Burns Himself to Death. A Prisoner Burns Himself to Death.
Yesterday afternoon the usually quie: village of Blidensburg was the scene of a terrible drams. About 5 o'clock, as the Washington people were parsing over the bridge on their way home they were interrupted by a crowd which had surrounded a drunken man. An attempt was being made by the constable to arrest him, but he was so strong and ugly he could not do it, and all the time the prisoner was violent in his demeanor towards the officer. His name was George W. Tuttle, a blacksmith by trade, residing in the village of Bladensburg, and his age was some twenty three years. He had dependent upon him for support a mother and a widowed sister with three children.

It appears that yesterday Tuttle, with two

three children.

It appears that yesterday Tuttie, with two friends from Washington, engaged in a little friendly drunk, going outside of the village to drink a small keg of beer. After they had finished is, find white they were all till washed, in pasting through Bladensburg, they disturbed the peace to a degree which determined Constable Alfred to a degree which determined commands after theney to make an arrest. Tuttle's friends de-serted him at this time, and he and the officer had a terrible tussle, lasting nearly a half hour, had a terrible tussle, lasting nearly a half hour, on the bridge. The spectators were numerous, and the officer value and commerced upon them for assistance, which was not rendered. Finally, ex-Magistrate Wallace came to Chency's aid, and after putting hand-cuffs and leg-irons on Tuttle, with the aid of a stalwart negro, he was carried to the Biadeannur int. with the aid of a stalwart negro, he was carried to the Bladensburg jail.

About two hours afterwards the village was again thrown into a state of excitement by the cry of "fire," and it was immediately discovered that the jail was in flames. Tuttie, by some means, had succeeded in getting matches out of his pocket, and lighting a quantity of straw scattered over the floor, in a moment the wooden structure was in flames. An alarm was sounded, and at once the entire population of the village and the Washingtonians visiting there were on the spot attempting to give such aid as they could.

and the washingtonians visiting there were on the spot attempting to give such aid as they could.

One of these, Mr. William Murray, a nephew of Mr. E. G. Wheeler, in his efforts to rescue Tuttle, had his hands badly burned and his hair singed close to his head. All efforts were unavailing. The building was completely burned and Tuttle with it. His arms and legs were burned entirely off his body. An inquest was soon held over the charred remains, when the following verdict was returned:

"An inquisition, taken at Bladensburg. Prince George's county, March 5, before me, Daniel Barron, one of the coroners of the State of Misryland, upon view of the body of George W. Tuttle, there lying dead, upon the oaths of-names of jurors)—find that said Tuttle was burned to death while justly confined in the station-house in Bladensburg for drunkenness and disorderly conduct, said statish-house being fired by his own hand."

This is the hrst fire that hasoccurred in that village for a number of years, and the wildest extended prescribed on account of it, and the said

THE COMING DOCTORS.

Annual Commencement of the Medical Department of Columbian University.

The fifty-fourth annual commencement of the old-established National Medical College of Columbian University takes place at Lincoln hall next Thursday evening. Many of the oldest and most respected physicians of the city are graduates of this college, and the faculty has been since the foundation of the institution, composed of gentlemen of the highest order of composed of gentlemen of the highest order of ability and in every way ornaments to this time-honored University.

The officers of the class of 725 are, Arthur Griffith, president; E. R. Reynolds, vice president; E. R. Reynolds, vice president; Wm. E. Rice, secretary, and Wm. M. Backus, treasurer. The executive committee is composed of Messra R. W. Shufeidt, Eames B. Rankin, J. W. Graham, J. A. Harrison and J. R. Walten. Reception committee—Messra, Griffith, Patterson, Van Mater, Pool, Ornelas, Van Vliet, Ball, Wheatley, Russell, Schaeffer, Carroll, Eastman and Rice. Those who will receive their honors, parchiment and bouquets Thursday night are Wm. M. Backus, of Vermout; Tarleton H. Bean, Pennsylvania; Charles L. Dans, of Vermont; Hervie A. Dobson, of New York; Hobert S. Dye, of New York; Chas. H. J. Linskey, of Virginia; Samuel J. Newman, of Maryland: Charles J. Nourse, of Maryland, Eames B. Rangin, of District of Columbia; Gustavus L. Rietz, of District of Columbia; Gustavus L. Rietz, of District of Columbia; Robert W. Sbufeldt, Jr., and Charles Smith, of Massachusetts.

Miss Ransom's Reception Miss Ransom's (the artist) Saturday receptions continue to be the centre of distinguished visita tion. Among the many notable callers at her studio at the last reception were Mr. Geo. Jones, the editor of the New York Times; Mr. Elwin the editor of the New York Inner; mr. Liwin Cowles, editor of the Cleveland (Onio) Leader; Gen. Morgan, of Wisconsin, formerly adjutant general of Tennessee, and Gen. Henry G. Thomas, of the Twentieth infantry of the regular army, beth of whom were comrades of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, and who were emphatic in their theirs of the artist's farmous "Reak of Chicabeth of whom were comrades of Maj. Gen. George H. Thomas, and who were emphatic in their praises of the artist's famous "Rock of Chicamauga;" Capt. Henriques, of the navy, who was with Gen. Thomas in Alaska, accompanied by his accomplished lady; Mr. W. W. Howard, journalist, of Texas; Miss Kate Stanton, Mrs. Mary E. Nealy and daughter, Wirt Sykes, erq., and his wife, Olive Logan, the litterateur; Mrs. Smator Howe, Mrs. General James A. Garfield, Marie Le Baron and Miss Leonard, journalists and authoresses; Miss Lily de Sonia Wood, of Scrosis ame, and known among the litteration of New York as "the intellectual diamond;" Miss Ward, of Ravenna, Ohio; Messra Durand, M.C., of Michigan; Judge De Bolt, M. C., from Missouri, with his charming wife; Hon. Mr. Phillips, M. C., and one of the leading lawyers of Missouri, &c., &c., incinding several other literary people, savans and statesmen, for the calling to gether of which Miss Ransom's studio seems to possess great attractions. Among the visitors were also several offeers of the old Army of the Tennessee, who called particularly to see Miss Ransom's portrait of Gen. McPherson, their beloved old commander, with which they expressed themselves so thoroughly delighted as to propose its immediate purchase. This portrait, said by those who knew Gen. McPherson well, and especially by a sculptor who made a portrait but of him from actual measurement, to be one of the best likenesses sever made by any artist, has been figuratively overshadowed by the great fame of her Gen. Thomas, but it is equally meritorious as a work of art.

A Woman Tries to Strangle Herself with a Veil-

PHILADELPHIA, March 5.—Fannie Freids, who for several months past has lived in this city, and claims to be the American correspondent of the for several months past has lived in this city, and claims to be the American correspondent of the Lendon News, was arrested yesterday for numerous robberies committed at her boarding-house. She was locked up in a cell lest night, and about midnight was discovered nearly strangled, she having placed a vell around her throat with the intention of committing suicide. She was committed by the past of the same of t

WASHINGTON VINEYARD.

AND BENTLEY YESTERDAY

Bishop Bowman and Metropolitan Church

THE ORDINATION OF DEACONS

DR. H. A. CLEVELAND'S DISCOURSE

MPRESSIVE SERVICES AT THE M'KENDREE

HAMMOND AND SENILEY. One Toomsand Conversions in Four Weeks With last Saturday the evangelists closed the ourth week of their labors in this city, and yester ayinaugurated the fifth. How they have prospered out the city and reawaken torpid Christiana to a realizing sense of their duties to God and mar can best be expressed by the fact that the meet-ings have not only continued, but grown in strength. They were slimly attended at first, strength. They were saimly attended at nrst, but as their object became better known and received the indersement not only of the clergy but of the church going people deeper interest was manifested in them and the attendance proportionately augmented.

Dr. Noble, well known in this community as a

tionately augmented.

Dr. Noble, well known in this community as a realcus pastor, and one not given to exaggeration, states, as his option, that through these meetings, aided by Messrs. Hammond and Bontley, as well as the clergy of this city, over one thousand persons have been brought to Urrist and a realizing sense of the singil lives they have been following.

The early morning services, for which there appears to be a growing partiality, was as largely attended last Saturday as on any previous day.
The usual doctrinal exercises took place, Mr. Hentley leading in the singing, and assisted by his choir. Mr. Hammond read several letters from converts, expressing thanks to him for being lastrumental in bringing about the happy chance in their lives that they now enjoyat A number of requests for prayer were read, and manufaction patitions made to Hayes—that they might be librated to and favored y answered.

Mr. Prince, the converted Hayes, across and defended himself against the darges made in wommunication in the Napowat Harrethicax of that morning from the israelities. He challenged the writer or any person cless to produce anything derogatory to his character.

Rev. Mr. Alvord briefly addressed the meeting. Dr. Hammond read for the Bible lesson from Erekiel, Axxivito, and selected as the subject of his remarks the nocessity of a new heart for those, in sin and wisting to come to Christ.

The services coped with the usual in quiry meeting.

Children's Mass Meeting.

Yesterday afternos, what might truly be called "Children's Mass Meeting" was held in the dren and adults, and the proceedings were of a st interesting character.

and other clergymen accompanied the Rev. Mr. Hammond on the platform. The opening services of praise and prayer hav-ing been held, Mr. Hammond read from the 27th ing been held, Mr. Hammond read from the Tith.

Psalm—"When thou saidst, seek ye my face; my
heart said unto thee, thy face, Lord, will I seek."
If they could say that with their hearts then God
would continually be with them. He filustrated
his text by relating several stories which pleased
the children and at the same time helped to give
them considerable light on the passage read.

He impressed upon them the importance of
reading the Bible daily, and of waiting upon
God and praying te him every day, and he would
help them to lead a Christian life and overcome
temptation. A short prayer meeting followed,
in which both clergymen and others joined.

Rev. Dr. Dodge read a letter received by him
from Rev. Dr. Read, formerly president of Shartleff College, Illinois, and now a pastor ip Wilillamsburg, in which he said: "God be graited
for at he is doing in the West and other places
this winter. I have been in Hrother Issummond's
meetings in the West, and like them. Thousands
of children have been saved by its labors, as
well as adults."

Mr. Hammond also read several letters received by him from children, all expressing in a Mr. Hammond also read several letters re-ceived by him from children, sil expressing in a simple and yet evidently ruthful and earnest way the happiness they fels, and thanking God. Eva Henderson, a little girl of five years of age, recited two pieces very pleasingly, showing a correctness of deportment and a distinctness of enunciation that might be profitably imitated by age, rectied two pieces very pleasingly, showing a correctness of deportment and a distinctness of enunciation that might be profitably imitated by many older speaker.

Dr. Rankin salt that when the Saviour was upon this earth and he wished to illustrate the kingdom of heaven, he placed a little child in the midst of his hearers, and if any of the audience doubted the propriety of Mr. Hammond setting this girl on the platform they must remember the example of our Divine. Master. There were chords in the human heart that could be touched more readily by little fingers than by others, and they should not overshadow those children in their official relations with them, nor dictate to dod as to the manner in which he should save them. Children have an intuition for truths and sincerity, and he would accept their commendation of Mr. Hammond's labors sooner than that of all the wise men in the city.

Rev. Dr. Domer sympathized earnestly with what had been said. Christianity recognizes the family, and it would be a strange travestry on their religion if they should ignore the chiliren. They should remember that the Ringdom of heaven is around them, and that a loving father will hold them in his arms continually.

Mr. Hammond said he would speak of four little things that were not four little things. A little soul that is not a little turning point. After he had repeated these things he asked the children to repeat them, which they did correctly, upon which some one in the gallery suggested that the children had been taugh this before, and that the was only being done for effect.

Mr. Hammond said: "Let any of our brethren in the ministry select a subject, divide it into four heads, rectie them, and see now many Senators or Representatives could repeat them. And yet people thought children paid no attention to wast they heard." Mr. Hammond's remarks were much segoyed by the children, and they evinced a keen appreciation of the various inclients with which his short sermon was illustrated.

At the close nearby the whole

The Evening Services were equally as interesting as those of the after-noon, the number present being equally as large, and composed principally of grown persons, many of whom seemed to be deeply moved by the ex-hortation and prayers of the evangelists. Going to Mount Vernon. Upon the invitation of Captain Frank Hollings-head, of the Arrow, Mr. Hammond, Mr. Bentley and others will visit Mount Vernon to-day. The

morning meeting will be conducted by some of the ministers who have so ably assisted the evan-gelist, and while many will doubtless miss the leader they will find those left behind who will contribute to make the services interesting. Proceedings of the Fourth Day-Ordination

of Deacons and Elders.

The meeting of the conference Saturday, the contributed day, was well attended. Rev. Dr. McCauey presented the report of Dickinson college, which was referred.

Wm. Jenkins, of West Virginia, and J. W. Waugh, local preachers, were elected to deacons' orders. E. W. Crowel, of Baltimore; B. F. Cronise, of Sharpsburg; J. L. Hagghe, of Washington, and S. Millord, of Winchester district, local preachers, were elected to elders' orders.
The tenth question, the character of the preachers, was taken up, and those of the Baltimore dis-

ers, was taken up, and those of the Baltimore district were considered and parsed.

While the call was pending, Dr. Kynette addressed the conference on the subject of church extension. He said that the cause of the annual report not having been mailed was the present prohibitory postage law, and stated that they were carefully watching. Congressional action in the hope of soon being able to send them out. He stated further that of the 9,222 pastorates only 1,339 had returned collections during the year of over \$10, and 4,365 under \$10, and the society had leaned to churches \$250,000, of which \$50,000 had been repaid and releaned.

The bishop announced that the hour was at hand for the delivery of the semi-centendial sermon by Rev. George Hildt, admitted 1820.

At the request of Dr. Hildt, he invited to seats upon the pixtform the following gentlemen, who were members of the conference when he was admitted: Revs. Basil Barry, admitted 1815; John Baer, 1815; John Miller, 1819, and C. B. Young, 1831.

After two hymns had been givenfout and sung.

Baer, 1814; John Miller, 1818, and C. B. Young, 1821.

After two hymns had been given out and sung, Dr. Hildt addressed the conference. He chose no text but delivered an address, speaking of the early history of the conference, and of his early experience as a minister of the gospel.

The congregation sang, "Oh sweet it will be in that beautiful land," and Rev. John Baer delivered a prayer.

The report of the stewards was then read and adopted.

The proceedings of the lay convention were read, and its consideration was postponed until Tuesday morning at 10 o'clock.

The report of the Preachers! Aid Society was read and adopted, showing that \$10,188 has been apportioned among the conference claimants.

After the usual announcements, the conference adjourned until to day.

Ordination of Descons. The announcement that Bishop Bowman would preach, and that the ceremony of ordaining the deacons-elect would be perfermed at the Metropolitan church yesterday morning, drew a large

congregation to that church. After the usual preliminary exercises, Bishop Bowman preached from the text, James, v.id, "The effectual, fervent prayer of a righteous man availeth much." He

prayer. God would do for man just what man would do for himself, if he had the wisdom and power of God. He weight grant all that man had the capacity to receive. He remarked that Frof. Tyndall's test of the efficacy of prayer was unscientifie, the very conditions which are granted as being ledispensable to earnest, effective prayer having been ignored. The speaker selected a few remarkable incidents which had on one to his notice of the speedy answer of prayer. He referred to the instructive character of prayer, and the way in which strong men turned to God in hours of extremity. God had the power to grant prayer; he held in reserve a great power which had not been expended in the creation of the universe.

had not been expended in the creation of the universe.

In concluding his sermon he exhorted his hearers to pray exmeetly and pray always that their words might be effective.

Upon the conclusion of the service the two rentlemen who were elected to deacons' orders Saturday, Wm. Jenkins and J. W. Wangh, local preachers of the conference, were invited to the altar rail. The Bishop then performed the solemn exemency of ordination. The usual questions from the Church discipline were eased, and the Bishop, going to each separately and raising his hand above their heads, repeated the simple words of ordination and the caremony was concluded. After singing the loxology the congregation was dismissed with a benediction by the Bishop.

Ordaining Elders.

The McKendree church, on Massachusetts avenue, between Ninth and Tenth streets northwest, Rev. Dr. J. H. Dashiel pastor, was crowded to its utmost capacity yesterday afternoon by a congregation desirous of witnessing the interest-ing ceremonies connected with the ordination of Among the large sudience were noticed many of the delegates to the conference, now holding its annual session in this city, and a number of prominent citizens of the District. At the request of the paster of the church, Rev. H. A. Cleveland had been invited to preach on the occasion. That eloquent and talented dvine delivered a very able discourse, selecting for his subject "Zeal of Obristians." The theme was handled in his usual earnest manner and vigorous style, and it was conceded at the close of the sermon that be had made a successful and firefutable argument. Then followed the ordination services. annual session in this city, and a number o

futable argument. Then followed the ordination services.

Bev. Dr. Dashiel read from a list the names of those seeking elder's orders, who, as they were called, some eleven is all, approached the altar railing and were presented by the reverend gentleman to Bishop Bowman for ordination.

Rev. Drs. Dosh and Owens read the Scripturalisms. Rev. Drs. Edwards, sr., Newman, Reese, France and Cooper assisted the Bishop in the ordaining of those seeking this advancement in the Church.

The service was solemn and impressive, and carried with it not need to the property of those consequents of the service was solemn and impressive, and carried with it not not need to the service was solemn and impressive and there as witnesses, but many prayers of courage and faith to strengthen those who had taken upon themselves greater and graver responsibilities.

The Missionary Society connected with the conference held its anniversary meeting last evenconterence held its anniversary meeting last even-ing at the Metropolitan church. Bishop Bowman presided. Rev. J. M. Reid, general secretary of the society, delivered an address, reviewing at length the missionary work of the Church, and prognosticating the evangelisation of the world. Instead of the regular choir, the Buell family were in attendance and sang several sweet bymns

DEEDS, NOT WORDS. The Night Locking-House. A few days ago THE REPUBLICAN chronicled the opening of the new night lodging house on Louis-lana avenue, opposite the south side of Ford's opera-house, and it is a pleasure to note the great good it is doing under the capable gentlemen who have the charity in charge. As before stated, admission is granted through the station-house Respers of the several police precincts, who know most of the unworthy characters likely to upply for bounty of any kind. An additional check is had in an officer stationed in the house by Major for bounty of any kind. An additional check is had in an officer stationed in the house by Major Richards, who carefully scrutinizes the bearer of every admission ticket, and if he finds him unclean in person or otherwise an unit associate for the really respectable persons always to be found there, he sends him back to the station-house to find quarters among the less particular, but frequently more lively portion of his fellow-citizens. By pursuing this course a class of persons find schmission that would bring no discredit on a first-class hotel, and it is a source of surprise to those gentlemen of the committee who are present in the house every night to note what respectable looking people they are. The first night there were enly eight lodgers, the second night there were enly eight lodgers, the second night there were twenty-eight, the next sixteen, the following night twelve. Saturday there were twenty-odd, and as the latter could not earn anything pesterday they were permitted to have accommodations again last night. These, supplemented by the new comers, filled the building to its atmost capacity, and afforded the beneficiaries of this most worthy charity an amount of comfort scarcely appreciated by those more favored by fortune.

At a future time the readers of Thix REPUBLICAN will be given sketches of the occupants of this night home, by which they will more fully comprehend the good work accomplished, and be made to feel satisfied that they could not bestow aid to a more desarving cause.

The executive committee have further carried.

comprehend the good work accomplished, and be made to feel satisfied that they could not bestow aid to a more deserving cause.

The executive committee have further carried out the philanthropic wishes of the young lady projectors of the lodging-house by providing the eccupants each morning with a breakisst, thereby enabling them to seek for employment—which is the desire of all—without forcing them to become begrars, and failing success in that humiliation becoming, perhaps, theves. The committee have been ably seconded in this part of their work by the lady directreesse of the "Holly Tree Lunch." an incorporated institution doing business on Ninth street, who, at a recent meeting of their board, agreed to furnish the night-lodgers with breakfast at the actual cost of the food supplied; and it may seem improbable that for fifteen cents they give each person a bowl of hat coffee with milk and sugar, as much bread and butter as they want, and a dish of excellently prepared hash or a slice of cold meat if they want it.

The cards issued for this really substantial "fquare meal" read as follows:

Holly Tree Lunch.

"square meal" read as follows:

HOLLY TREE LUNCH,
518 Ninth street, near F street.
GOOD FOR ONE BREAKFAST.
To be had between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock, and not To be had between 6:30 and 7:30 o'clock, and not later.

A. S. Solomons,

Chairman Ex. Com. Night Lodging house.

Instead of giving the name of the holder of this card, which might be a source of humiliation to some, a number is substituted, which serves all the necessary purpose of preventing fraud, if any be attempted.

It is hardly necessary to say that more funds are needed to fully carry out this work so auspiciously begun, and any of the following members of the executive committee will thankfelly acknowledge any moneys sent to them: Messre. A. S. Solomons, John T. Mitchell, Dr. W. H. Ross, Thomas L. Hume, F. E. McGuire, E. F. Simpson, Wm. Ballantyne, or the president, ex. Mayor Emery.

"Stand not upon the order of giving, but give at once."

DEFRAUDING THE GOVERNMENT. Palse Claims Paid for Mules and Horses. Detectives Coomes and Miller last Saturday afternoon arrested Wm. Oraig and George W. Bryant on a warrant sworn out by Horace Austin, a clerk in the Third Auditor's office of the Treasury Department, charging that the parties did wickedly and unlawfully confederate and agree together for the purpose of defrauding the Gov-ernment of the United States out of the sum of

Death of Mr. E. St. C. Cryode.

Died, Mrs. Coyode, early Sunday morning, at her residence, corner Twelfth street and New York avenue. "A thousand fates of death stand close to us always," said the greatest of Greek poets, one who knew the lessons of mortal channe and change. Most vividly, most sorrowfully, is the fragility of tenure upon life exemplified by the unexpected death of the strong and bright-spirited who enliven the circles of humanity about them. Vigorous in physique and brain; ready in wit and resource: ardent in her affections and social address, Mrs. Corode was more than ordi-narily widely known and loved, and her death, wholly unanticipated by a majority of her friends, will be sincerely mourned. Death must be one of God's best gitts when the good and helpful and loving are so vulnerable to its covert darts, and the beautiful and happy-hearted sink down so quickly into the chill of its shadows—surely its must be God's good gift and the gate of everylast-ins like.